

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

disapprobation of the manner in which

had at that time about 60,000 men un-

in his defense that Burnside came to his headquarters on the afternoon of Dec. 12, where he met, beside Frank-lin, Gen. W. F. Baldy Smith, commanding the Sixth Corps, and Gen. John F. Reynolds, commanding the First, Reynolds, commanding the First of uncertainty-he was always sure to resolve the doubt by keeping away from the interpretation. The interpretation of the purpose was foreast of the interpretation of the purpose was foreast of the interpretation. The surface of the purpose was foreast of the purpose was foreast of the purpose was foreast of the purpose.

Ints Agvernoon of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to remind you of its great merit as a blood purifier, and as a nerve, stomach its command its of uncertainty-he was always sure to resolve the doubt by keeping away from the will do you so much good. It is division and the absence of immediate and available supports, he was forced to the purpose.

FRIOR Gen. Nothing else like lit, no other has so good a record, no in consequence of the smallness of his division and the absence of immediate and available supports, he was forced to the purpose. vised Gen. Burnside to make an attack at all with his statement that he strong-from my division upon the enemy's ly advised Burnside to allow him to right, with a column of at least 30,000 open the battle by making an attack men, to be sent in at daylight in the morning."

A strong-light with a gaining the hights beyond. If Franklin had been filled then with a This statement is confirmed by Gen.
W. F. Smith in an article in "Battles and Leaders," who says that Burnside on leaving the tent gave them all the impression that he had agreed to that plan, and would immediately send the plan, and would immediately send the necessary orders from his headquarters for its execution.

Waiting for Orders

The quested, Certainly either of the other two Grand Division commanders, summarism, my knees needly swollen. Hoofers lead with the crest and, had he been able to hold it, our forces would have had free passage parliable helped me after other medicines failed and it to the rear of the enemy's line along force, N. Y.

made of true metal and every man a wish him to make a vigorous attack with his whole force; our right is hard pressed." The similarity of this to the heavy fog as best it could, taking direction from the memory of objects seen the day before in crossing the river. It moved down the river for nearly a half mile, then turned sharply to its right, crossed the old Richmond road, and between 9 and 10 o'clock formed column of attack after having been de ditches to enable the artillery to ad-vance with it, Gibbon's and Doubleday's Divisions, each having about 6,000 men, formed in column of brigades, and marched a little in the rear in support. Meade's advance had reached so near the enemy that the latter could hear plainly the words of command from the Union forces moving against them. After 11 o'clock the fog suddenly lifted, and revealed to the Confederates Meade's line within a few hundred yards. Stuart had lined the crests with artillery, the "incomparable Pelham" in the center, and with the lifting of the fog came a terrible blast from the rebe artillery. Some of these shells reached as far as the Bernard House, near which Gen. Franklin had his headquarters in a fine grove of trees, and Gen. George D. Bayard, one of the most promising of our cavalry leaders, received a round go to lunch, and was carried into the Bernard House to die.

Before this blast of fire Meade's Di-vision halted until his artillery could suppress the Confederate guns, which it did in the course of a half hour, when "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, bleday came up to the position Meade

forces, which might occur in a general up their ranks, which had been search-movement during the fog. Two of Gen. ed and shaken by the awful fire, and Hooker's divisions are in your rear, at the bridges, and will remain there as Nothing could be more spirited. They killed; Gen. Gibbon and Col. Sinclair. drove Brockenborough across the railroad, and they carried the intrenchments beyond, which were defended by Lane's Brigade. This pierced the first of the Confederate lines. Archer's Brigade was flanked and driven back in

were so near, withheld their fire until thus opened in the Confederate line, and if Meade had been supported by any if Meade had been supported by any sort of soldierly skill the issue of the battle would have been vastly different. But his division had spent its force in But his division had spent its force in the battle would have been vastly different. But his division had spent its force in the battle divisions. Gen. Meade in his report says:

The 2d N. C. was organized at New bern from November, 1863, to February, 1864, and consolidated with the last N. C on Feb. 27, 1865. Until consolidation it was commanded by Lieut.

Met and the confederate line, and if the three divisions of the corps was 3,337, it will be seen that Meade's little division lost more than both the other two divisions. Gen. Meade in his report says:

Output Description of the three divisions of the corps was 3,337, it will be seen that Meade's little division lost more than both the other two divisions. Gen. Meade in his report says: ments came. Doubleday, on the left, was watching the Richmond road, while attack, suffered himself to be stopped by the last brigade in Hill's line, which

Mende's Retrent.

ferro's and Early's Divisions to come up ing without loss of honor."

Lee's rear.



MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE. shot thru his thigh as he was rising to Burnside's own conduct at Antietam will be remarked by those read the account of that battle.

Meade's, the Most Brilliant Perfor The Meade's action and the fighting of his men was far and away the most brilliant performance of the day in that half of the army, he gets scant praise had vacated when he advanced. Not from Gen. Franklin, who states as briefhad present for duty upward of 78,000
men. Taking into consideration the
usual variation between the Union and
Confederate reports as to men taken

Confederate fute facts, without comment. A little more praise is given by him to Doubleday and Gibbon, and Franklin returns thanks to Gens. Reynolds, Smith and Stoneman "for the valuable assistance they rendered me in managing their mmands." All this is negative and olorless, but what better could we ex-

serving all our dispositions, while he made his own to meet them entirely 1865. At the time of final musticout leading officers of the command, among whom we have to deplore that of Gen. severely wounded, and many others of distinguished merit, whose names have not reached me thru the reports of di-

vision commanders. disorder, and Gregg's Brigade, which that he drove the enemy from the rail- Walnut, N. C. road, his rifle-pits and breastworks, for were so near, withheld their fire until Meade's men poured into them a withering volley, which killed their commander and sent them from the field in rout. One regiment, Orr's Rifles, was nearly annihilated. A wide gap was thus opened in the Confederate line, and if Meade had been supported by any of the three divisions of the corps was of the corps was of the three divisions of the corps was of the corps was

When I report that 4,500 men is a Col. Walter S. Poor. liberal estimate of the strength of the was watching the Richmond road, while Gibbon, on the right, after a vigorous being 40 per cent, will fully bear me out stated, suffered himself to be stopped in the expression of my satisfaction at by the last brigade in Hill's line, which still held the railroad.

In the meantime the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Smith, some 21,000 men, was deployed in front of the enemy's center.

The Sth Mo. M. S. M. and 12th M. And 12t der Gen. Smith, some 21,000 men, was deployed in front of the enemy's center, doing nothing but exchanging occasional skirmish shots. Birney's Division was far in the rear, and Franklin, who had not left his headquarters to give his indicated to the attack claimant. The same time I deem their withdrawal a matter of necessity. With one brigade commander killed, another with regiments separated to the attack claimant. ward any troops to uncover the bridges iments, and all the confusion and disorder incidental to the advance of an and 48 from disease, etc. Seeing the force of Meade's attack structions, assailed by a heavy fire, not St. Louis from November, 1863, to spent, Hill railied the broken brigades only of infantry, but artillery-not only March 23, 1864, and mustered out April of Lane, Gregg and Brockenborough, in front, but on both flanks-the best 9, 1866. and orders were sent back for Talia- troops would be justified in withdraw- Oliver Wells, who resigned Dec.

with all speed. Taliaferro struck Meade in front, while Early fell upon his left was much more justice in Washington vision. Wilson's Cavalry Corps, and lost flank. Associated thus by four or five than the complainers would allow us to 36 killed and 227 from disease, etc times their number of fresh troops, believe, for Meade was promoted, most Editor National Tribune. Meade's men began to fall back, and deservedly, to Major-General, to date in some dispret, and Gen. Jackson was from Nov. 29, and was shortly afterwhile endeavoring to reform ward assigned to the command of the The yelling Confederates rushed Fifth Corps. On the other hand, this forward upon the artillery, which was was virtually the end of Franklin's endeavoring to cover Meade's retreat, career, and the Army of the Potomac

Franklin had let the golden opportunity slip, and the battle of Fredericksburg was lost there, making the terrible slaughter to the right mere murder. Not more than 5,000 men under Meade had opened a wide gap in the Confederate line, thru which Franklin should have sent his 60,000 men in overwhelming onslaught upon Lee's rear.

sion was getting into position. At 12:05 p. m. deade's line was advancing in the direction I prescribed in by first cook a prominent part. At Cold Harbor, under Col. Henry, it suffered severely. The 10th was engaged in the grand, victorious assault on the lines was advancing in the direction I prescribed in by first cook a prominent part. At Cold Harbor, under Col. Henry, it suffered severely. The 10th was engaged in the grand, victorious assault on the lines was advancing in the direction I prescribed in by first cook a prominent part. At Cold Harbor, under Col. Henry, it suffered severely. The 10th was engaged in the grand, victorious assault on the lines was advancing in the direction I prescribed in by first cook a prominent part. At Cold Harbor, under Col. Henry, it suffered severely. The 10th was engaged in the grand, victorious assault on the lines was advancing in the direction I prescribed in by first cook a prominent part. At Cold Harbor, under Col. Henry, it suffered severely. The 10th was engaged in the grand, victorious assault on the lines was advancing in the direction I prescribed in by first cook a prominent part. At Cold Harbor, under Col. Henry, it suffered severely. The 10th was engaged in the grand, victorious assault on the lines was advancing in the direction I prescribed in by first cook a prominent part. At Cold Harbor, under Col. Henry, it suffered severely. The 10th was engaged in the grand, victorious assault on the lines was advancing in the direction I prescribed in by first cook a prominent part. At Cold Harbor, under Col. Henry, it suffered severely. The 10th was engaged in the color in the c our men drove the enemy, and Gibbon advanced to Meade's right. At 2:15 p In his report of the battle Gen. Burnside reflects severely upon Gen. Franklin's conduct and also on that of Gen. Franklin will do his best. At 3 p. m. pushed forward the foot of Marye's Hights and the lower edge of the Ninth Corps and Bayard's cavalry, heavy reconnoissance to the left to as Marye's Hights and the lower edge of the Ninth Corps and Bayard's cavalry, heavy reconnoissance to the left to as things looked better, and at 3:40 Giblion to the strength of the enemy, attack with the Sixth Corps. Burnside bon's and Meade's Divisions are badly the town to connect with Franklin, who censured Franklin, but Franklin says Franklin's personal equation must be gives the evidence of his staff officers.

division and the absence of immediate and available supports, he was forced to make frequent halts, for the purpose of protecting his flanks and silencing the enemy's artillery, but once in position his division moved forward with the utmost gallantry. He broke the the utmost gallantry. He broke the enemy's line, captured many prisoners Byspepsin—"I was troubled for months with dyspepsia and could not eat anything without distress. I began taking Hood's Samparitia and was soon improving. I took it steadily until I was cured."

Lydia McWheeler, Athol, Mass. with crest, and, had he been able to hold it, our forces would have had free passage to the rear of the enemy's line along the crest. The supports which the order contemplated were not with him, and he found himself across the enemy's line, with both flanks unprotected. He dispatched staff officers to Gens. Gibbon and Birney, urging them to advance to his right.

FRANKLIN ON THE LEFT.

FRANKLIN ON THE LEFT.

FRANKLIN ON THE LEFT.

Franklin was Given Cemmand of Half the Marry, but Falled to Support Meak's Brilliant Assault.

Freeling Among the Officers.

Feeling Among the Officers.

Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Coitch, who then commanded the Second Corps at Fredericks to Corps and finally the First on the expected of the commanded the Second Corps and Fredericks to Corps and finally the First of the expected of the first Corps and finally the First Corps was formed in column on the the Skith cards and would not put them in places where Burnside long them, but they were all determined to them, but they were all determined to them, but they were all determined to the my work based to them, but they were all determined to the work of the commanded the Second Corps and French Corps and the first Corps was formed in column on the First Corps was formed in column on the provided them. This feeling made him strong with them, but they were all determined to them, but they were all determined to the my work based to the my work before him, went of them, but they were all determined to the my work before him, went of them, but they were all determined to the my work based to the my work before the mind the my work before the mind the solidars generally that an idea of the work of the solidars generally that an idea of the work of the solidars generally that the solidars generally that an idea of the work of the solidars generally that an idea of the work of the solidars generally had an idea of the work of the solidars generally had an idea of the work of the solidars generally had an idea of the work of the solidars generally had an idea of the work of the water of the solidars generally that the solidars generally had an idea of the work of the work of the water of the solidars generally had an idea of the work of th

Editor National Tribune: Please give full history of the 13th Pa. Reserves. -P. J. Kline, Coopersburg, Pa.

a full history of the 13th Pa. Reserves.

—P. J. Kline, Coopersburg, Pa.

The 13th Pa. Reserves, also called 1st Pa. Rifles, or Kane Rifles, was one of Fox's fighting regiments, and was organized at Harrisburg, June 21, 1861, and mustered out June 11, 1864. It had five commanders. The first, Col. Charles J. Biddle, resigned Dec. 11

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Trade Building, Bosten, Mass. Charles J. Biddle, resigned Dec. 11. 1861, succeeded by Col. Thomas L. Kane, promoted to Brigadier-General about Petersburg, April 2, 1865. and Sept. 7, 1862. Col. Hugh W. McNeil had command for a few days only, being killed in action at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and was succeeded by Col. Rickett's Division, Sixth Corps, and the second s Charles F. Taylor, who was also killed in action at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. At the time of muster-out the months of the control of the contr Charles F. Taylor, who was also killed in action at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. At the time of muster-out the regiment was under the command of Maj. W. R. Hartshorn. The "Bucktails," as this regiment was called, was composed of lumbermen from the Pennsylvania forests, strong and hardy and skillul marksmen. Each man wore a bucktail in his hat, hence their name, which became famous thruout the army on account of the extraordinary efficiency of the regiment. In the Spring of 1862 four companies, under Col. Kane, served in the Shenandoah Valley, while the others accompanied the Reserves to the Peninsula. The regiment was united at Manassas, and marched with McClellan to Antietam. The Bucktails met with severe loss at Fredericksburg, and at Gettysburg they rendered good service, losing there Col. Taylor, who was a brother of the celebrated writer, Bay-ard Taylor. The regiment did excellent work under Grant at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. It belonged to Crawford's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 162 killed and 90 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Sound Patrictism.

Comrade John H. Stewart, Newton Falls, O., who omits his command in service, writes patriotically: "The abservice, writes

The 2d Mich. Cav.

etc.-Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 2d Mich. Cav. It seemed to me we were doing most of the fighting .- Curtis H. Camp, Bement,

The 2d Mich. Cav. was organized Detroit, Oct. 2, 1861, and final-mustered out Aug. 17, 1865. was first commanded by Gordon Granger, a West Point the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Johnston. It belonged to McCook's Division, Cavalry Corps. and lost 74 killed and 268 from disease, etc.-Editor National Tribune

Editor National Tribune: May I ask Gen. Meade is quite modest in his you to give a short history of the 1st, claims for his division, but still says 2d and 3d N. C.?—John H. Ballard,

The 1st N. C. was organized June 27, 1862, and mustered out June 27, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Joseph M. McChesney, who resigned May 13, 1865, and at the time of muster-out was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Oscar

The 3d N. C. was organized at Knox-ville, Tenn., from June, 1864, to March, 1865, and mustered out Aug. 8, 1865 It was commanded by Col. George W

The 5th Mo. M. S. M. and 12th Mo. Cav.

personal influence to the attack, claim-du combat, with regiments separated tered out June 22, 1863. It was com-ed that he did not feel like sending for-from brigades and companies from reg-from brigades and companies from reg-

It was commanded by 1865, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Richard

The 10th Vt. Editor National Tribune: Will you

please give me a short history of my FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS. old regiment, the 10th Vt. 7-Henry J.

but most opportunely Birney's Division rushed up on their right flank and began volleying into the mat close range, which sent them back into the woods, leaving 500 hilled and wounded on the ground. Bigney, precovered possession of the railroad, but could not effect another breach in the Confederate line in the face of the fresh troops hurried up against him. Gibbon's line was next kerry, in which Gibbon himself was wounded. Still, Reynolds found himself was wounded. Still, Reynolds found himself in possegsion of the need that advance.

Franklin had let the golden opportunely Birney's Divisions was or to know him no more.

Burnside's Report.

After reciting the dispatches which leaves of the spatches it will be had sent to Franklin and others, Gen. Burnside says in his report:

"From these dispatches it will be can the following from the sent that one of the smallest divisions of the command (Gen. Meade's) led the attack. At 9 o'clock it moved out the attack. At 9 o'clock it had been moved half a mile and halted without serious loss. One of Stoneman's Divisions was ortenance out June 22, 1865, with the remaining men transferred to the spanish War, with losses in each, can among Fox's 300 fighting regiments, the 10th Vt. is numbered to the termine dates of battles and incidents of the various wars.

The 10th Vt. was organized at Brattleboro Sept. 1, 1862, the original mem transferred to the spanish war, with losses in each, can among Fox's 300 fighting regiments, and out of the command first by Col. All the command of the smallest divisions of the civil war, or of the 1.251 engagements of the various wars.

The 10th Vt. was organized at Brattleboro Sept. 1, 1862, the original mem transferred to the same transferred to the smallest divisions of the remaining mem transferred to the same transferred to

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Gen. Pennypacker's War Record.

From Comrade James J. Deweese,

Here is the story: Quartermaster-Sergeant, April 21, '61: 16 years 16 months. Captain, Co. A. 97th Pa., Aug. 22, '61: 17 years two months, same regiment, Oct. 7, '61;

17 years four months. Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment, April 13, '64; 19 years 10 months. Colonel, same regiment, June 22, '64; Acting Brigadier-General, U. S. Vol., Jan. 15, '65; 20 years six months.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Vol., Feb. 18. '65; 20 years seven months, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Vol., March 13, '65; 20 years eight months. Colonel, 34th U. S., July 28, '66; 22 years one month Brigadier-General, U. Brevet Army, March 2, '67; 22 years nine months.

Brigadler-General, U. S. Army, relist, April 23, 1904; 59 years 10 months. Medal of Honor from Congress at

close of rebellion. Many wounds received during war, seven within eight months.

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The 208th Pa. Editor National Tribune: Please give

short sketch of the 208th Pa.-John R. Miller, Newport, Pa. The 208th Pa. was organized at Har-

risburg from August to September, 1864, for one year, and mustered out June 1, 1865. It was commanded all thru its service by Col. Alfred B. Mc-Calmont, brevetted Brigadier-General March 12, 1865. It belonged to Hart-ranft's Division, Ninth Corps, and lost 21 killed and seven from disease, etc.— Editor National Tribune.

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Groping thru the dense fog which filled the Valley of the Rappahannock on the morning of Dec. 13, the troops the bridges and at the masses forming up in masses in the streets and wherever open places could be found on which to pack the men. The Confederate artillery kept up an incessant fire, the bridges and at the masses froming in the town. Fortunately few of their shots struck near the bridges, the frequently they came so close that the bursting shells threw showers of water over the fast-marching troops

The regiments, which crossed during the night and early morning, were not not have shown far thru the deare fog intention, in case this point had been vant, About 10 o'clock the rising sun began gained, to push Gens. Sumner and to dissipate the fog, and there was re- Hooker against the left of the vealed to the lookers-on of both sides and prevent at least the removal of the derful manorama of war, with artillery of the enemy, in case they eye could reach. Not all of Sumner's he made a very feeble attempt to carry commanders and subordinates relating Grand Division in Fredericksburg could his plan into execution. The weakest to such momentous things as battles. be seen, since the view was obstructed manifestation of all is in his orders to Gen. Franklin says that in the state of by the buildings, but Franklin's two Franklin. Gen. Franklin had been giv- facts existing when it was received he corps stretched out with all the glorious en command of more than one-half and his corps commanders pageantry of war upon the sear, brown the army, for in addition to the First incongruous and contradictory, and fields of the valley below the town. The and Sixth Corps he had two divisions that it admitted of but one interpreta-Second Corps, under Gen. Couch, was of the Third Corps, Burns's Division of pushed forward toward the foot of the Ninth Corps and Bayard's cavalry. Marye's Hights and the lower edge of In his report after the battle Burnside

A WARTIME PHOTO OF FRANKLIN'S CROSSING. (The hills in the distance were occupied by the rebels.)

council to discuss what we were to do, to cross when orders came. Lee's morn-the corps, division and brigade commanders being present. The result was a plain, free talk all around, in which usual variation between the Union and words were not minced, for the conversation soon drifted into a marked Burnside contemplated meeting the

of the undertaking.

"Somebody told Burnside of our views, and he was irritated. He asked plan, and it is pointed out that after plan af a general way, that we were opposed to his plans. He seemed to be rather of the enemy's line. Again he says:

"Positive information had reached severe on Hancock-to my surprise, for me that the enemy had built a new

before the crossing. Summer called a were either across the river or ready When these came they were as follows: Meade pushed forward again, and Dou-Dec. 13, 1862; 5:55 a. m.

into battle, it will be remembered that day. The General commanding directs upon them, this disparity of forces was far from that you keep your whole command in Meade at length reached an open isapprobation of the manner in which being as great as the figures seem to being as great as the figures seem to be bei "Sumner seemed to feel bad that the defensive force.

"Sumner seemed to feel bad that the officers did not agree to Burnside's mode of advance. That noble old here was so faithful and loyal that he wanted, even against impossibilities, to carry out everything Burnside suggested. I seemed to feel bad that the defensive force.

"Sumner seemed to feel bad that the defensive force.

Burnside Had No Real Plans.

All the witnesses seem to concur in the belief that Burnside had no real line of retreat open. He has ordered and its low's Division, at least, to batteries on each flank opened and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as whole crest flamed and thundered. Two batteries on each flank opened as the flates on out everything burnside suggested. It is tent, he, as far as can be judged from his tent, he, as far as can be judged from his own report, had little grasp of the plank road, to its intersection with the Telegraph road, where there were not two opinions among the subordinate officers as to the rashness of the rashness of the photological forms of dealing with it. He says that the right of the 12th he "visited the subordinate officers as to the rashness of the bounded on the officers as sembled in the best of the moved from Gen. Sumner's command its fire slackened very markedly. Then the stank plank road, to its intersection on the left is deserving of great praise, the new section with the Telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view to seizing the hights on both of those roads. Holding the war record of Gen. Pennypackers of the mand up the plank road, to its intersection on the left is deserving of great praise, the new section with the velocity of the problem before him or the best of the officer as sembled in this tent, he, as far as can be judged from his own report, had little grasp of the plank road, to its intersection on the left is deserving of great praise, the new of the section with the view of they will divide, with a view to seizing the war received a newspaper clipping giver and the best of the same of dealines of the mand up the plank road, to its intersection on the left is deserving of great praise, the new of the section with the velocity of the section on the left is deserving of great praise, the new of the section on the left is deserving of great praise, the new of the section on the left is deserving of great praise, the new of the war received a newspaper clipping giver of the plank road, to its intersection on the left is deserving of great praise, the new of the war received a newspaper clipping of the problem before him or the best of the war received and the problem before him or the plank road, to be mand up the plank road its section with the view of the plank road its sect there were not two opinions among the subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking.

Thomas, with which the First Corps and the subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking.

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Thomas, with which the First Corps and the subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements." the subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements." the subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements. The subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements. The subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements. The subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements. The subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements. The subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements. The subordinate officers as to the rashness of the undertaking as to future movements. The subordinate of the same until discomplete the enemy to evacute the whole of the subordinate of the results was afterwards, to grapple so bloodily on the first day at Gettysburg.

Thomas, with which the First Corps was afterwards, to grapple so bloodily on the first day at Gettysburg. The subordinate of the results was afterwards, to grapple so bloodily on the first day at Gettysburg. The subordinate of the results was afterwards, to grapple so bloodily on the first day at Gettysburg.

The subordinate of the results was due to the whole of the enemy to evacute the whole of the enemy to evacute the whole of the results was afterwards, to grapple so bloodily on the first day at Gettysburg.

The subordinate of the results was due to the subordinate of the results was afterwards, to grapple so bloodil forces, which might occur in a general

you by an Orderly very soon.
"You will keep your whole command

"I have the honor to be. General

LEE'S HEADOR

THE BATTLE ON THE LEFT AT FREDERICKSBURG.

wed to make fires, the these could of the forces occupying it. It was my very respectfully, your obedient ser

If he really believed what he says should mark communications between

"Jno. G. Parke, Chief of Staff." A Badly-Framed Order.

This order was dismally defective in that clearness and positiveness which

tion; that is, it merely contemplated a